

Shoemaker, D. London.
 Clerk, W. R. Stecker.
 Treasurer, W. M. Davis.
 Assessor, O. H. Hildreth.
 Surveyor, A. Taylor.
 Coroner, N. E. Britt.
 W. H. Shuman.
 S. Revell.

Grove Township, O. J. Bell.
 Bath Branch, H. Richardson.
 Beaver Creek, W. Patterson.
 Maple Forest, J. J. Coville.
 Grayling, R. S. Babbitt.
 Fredericville, A. A. Barker.
 Hall, J. H. Jackson.
 Center Plains, G. W. Love.

W. M. WOODWORTH
 Physician and Surgeon,
 GRAYLING, MICH.

U. S. Examining Surgeon for Pensions.
 Graduate of University of Mich. 1882.
 Office with A. H. Swarthout.
 Residence with A. J. Rose.
 Office, Louisiana St. to 12 & 13.

W. A. MASTERS, NOTARY PUBLIC.
 Residing at 1210 Main St.
 Office, Michigan St. to 12 & 13.

N. R. GILBERT, M. D.
 Physician, Surgeon, Etc.
 U. S. Examining Surgeon for Pensions.
 OTSEGO LAKE, MICH.

J. Maurice Finn,
 NOTARY PUBLIC AND DEPUTY
 Clerk and Register,
 OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

A. H. SWARTHOUT,
 ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR.
 NOTARY PUBLIC.
 127 Business in adjoining Counties solicited.

Real Estate, Insurance, & Collection Agt.
 GRAYLING, MICH.

N. E. Britt,
 COUNTY SURVEYOR
 OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Surveying in all of its branches, in-
 cluding leveling, promptly attended to.
 GRAYLING, MICH.

Michigan Central Railroad
 SAGINAW DIVISION.
 Time Table--Jan 1, 1882.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Bay City Ex.
Chicago, leave.	9:10 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Jackson.	7:00 a.m.	4:15 p.m.
River Junction.	7:25 a.m.	4:40 p.m.
Macon.	7:50 a.m.	5:10 p.m.
Holt.	8:05 a.m.	5:35 p.m.
Lansing.	8:25 a.m.	5:40 p.m.
North Lansing.	8:40 a.m.	5:55 p.m.
Bath.	8:55 a.m.	6:10 p.m.
Lansburgh.	9:10 a.m.	6:25 p.m.
Bennington.	9:25 a.m.	6:38 p.m.
D. & M. Crossing.	9:35 a.m.	6:45 p.m.
Owosso.	9:45 a.m.	6:55 p.m.
Sagley's.	9:55 a.m.	7:05 p.m.
Chesaning.	10:00 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
St. Charles.	10:15 a.m.	7:45 p.m.
Paines.	10:40 a.m.	8:10 p.m.
Saginaw City.	10:55 a.m.	8:35 p.m.
North Saginaw.	11:05 a.m.	8:40 p.m.
F. & P. M. Cross.	11:20 a.m.	8:50 p.m.
Zilwaukee.	11:35 a.m.	9:12 p.m.
West Bay City.	11:55 a.m.	9:20 p.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.
Bay City, leave.	7:00 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
West Bay City.	7:05 a.m.	5:35 p.m.
Zilwaukee.	7:25 a.m.	6:05 p.m.
F. & P. M. Crossing.	7:45 a.m.	6:15 p.m.
North Saginaw.	7:55 a.m.	6:20 p.m.
Saginaw City.	8:10 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
Paines.	8:20 a.m.	6:45 p.m.
St. Charles.	8:30 a.m.	7:10 p.m.
Chesaning.	8:45 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Oakley's.	8:55 a.m.	7:38 p.m.
Owosso.	9:20 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
D. & M. Crossing.	9:25 a.m.	8:23 p.m.
Bennington.	9:35 a.m.	8:33 p.m.
Lansburgh.	9:50 a.m.	8:50 p.m.
Bath.	10:05 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
North Lansing.	10:20 a.m.	9:20 p.m.
Lansing.	10:35 a.m.	9:38 p.m.
Holt.	10:50 a.m.	9:50 p.m.
Mason.	11:20 a.m.	10:20 p.m.
River Junction.	11:35 a.m.	10:45 p.m.
Jackson.	11:55 a.m.	10:55 p.m.
Chicago, Arrive.	7:10 p.m.	7:30 a.m.

All trains on Saginaw Division daily
 except Sundays. Connecting trains
 leave Chicago 9 a.m. daily except Sun-
 days, and 9 p.m. daily except Saturdays.
 Wagner Sleeping Cars on night trains.

MACKINAW DIVISION.
 NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail.	Freight.
West Bay City, Lv.	8:20 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
Bay City.	8:35 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
Keweenaw.	8:53 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Pineconing.	9:23 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Standish.	9:55 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Wells.	10:35 a.m.	1:25 p.m.
West Branch.	11:15 a.m.	3:00 p.m.
St. Helen's.	11:55 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Roseaucon.	12:20 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
GRAYLING.	1:15 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Otsego Lake.	2:00 p.m.	9:40 a.m.
Gaylord.	2:20 p.m.	4:40 a.m.
Chesbogan.	4:35 p.m.	4:40 a.m.
Mackinaw Cy. Ar.	5:45 p.m.	7:30 p.m.

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail.	Freight.
Mackinaw Cy. Lv.	7:20 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Chesbogan.	8:35 a.m.	8:35 p.m.
Gaylord.	10:50 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Otsego Lake.	11:10 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
GRAYLING.	12:00 p.m.	6:00 a.m.
Roseaucon.	1:00 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
Wells.	1:20 p.m.	9:05 p.m.
Standish.	2:07 p.m.	10:25 p.m.
Pineconing.	2:45 p.m.	11:55 p.m.
Keweenaw.	3:25 p.m.	1:15 p.m.
Waggoning.	3:58 p.m.	2:50 p.m.
Keweenaw.	4:40 p.m.	4:05 p.m.
West Bay City.	5:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.

All trains daily except Sundays.

E. C. BROWN, Asst. General Supt.
 JACKSON.
 FRANK I. WHITNEY, Asst. Gen'l
 Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.
 J. B. LEWIS, Gen. Mgr., Detroit.
 G. W. RUGLES, Gen. Pass. and
 Ticket Agt., Chicago.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. IV.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882.

NO. 13.

LOCAL ITEMS.

"Merry Makers" at the hall to-
 night. Go and see them.

Detroit and Bay City daily papers at
 the P. O.

A magic lantern concern held forth
 at the school house Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Wilson and Yates, of Pere
 Cheney, are guests of Mrs. Dr. Davis.

Mrs. Vincent, of Center Plains, was
 the guest of Mrs. David London over
 Sunday.

A nice line of boxed stationery at
 the P. O.

A. H. Swarthout leaves for Oscoda
 county to-day to attend to an impor-
 tant law suit.

Miss Mary Swarthout, of Saginaw,
 is visiting at this place, the guest of
 her brother, H. H. Swarthout.

Mrs. C. E. Harlow, of Leslie, Ing-
 ham county, this State, is visiting her
 daughter, Mrs. Martin Johnston, of
 Pere Cheney.

Ice cream constantly on hand by the
 dish, quart or gallon, at the bakery
 M. S. Monaghan, proprietor.

Mr. Mack Taylor went down the Au-
 Sable Sunday with a party of piscato-
 rial pleasure-seekers. He will be ab-
 sent about four weeks.

Rev. Mr. Putnam started last night
 for a two weeks' visit to his home in
 Mason. There will in consequence be
 no services at the hall next Sabbath.

Legal blanks and blank books of all
 kinds, at publishers prices, at the P. O.

The long-looked-for pevie-haul and
 cant-hock establishment in Maple
 Forest started up last Saturday, and is
 now running full blast. J. P. Hildreth
 is owner and manager.

Mr. B. H. Beach, of Detroit, made
 us a friendly call last Monday. Mr.
 Beach has been rusticated at Portage
 Lake, a guest of the Williams' party.
 He is book-keeper for H. D. Edwards
 & Co.

Mr. A. J. Rose will deliver his sec-
 ond lecture on the customs of Mexico
 at the school house on Saturday eve-
 ning. He will talk on "Mexican mar-
 riages, Mexican funerals, and Mexican
 bull-fighting."

Mr. J. C. Obeare, of Midland City,
 was in the city a day or two this week
 visiting his daughter, Mrs. M. S. Hart-
 wick. He says his grand-daughter is
 the "blossom of the town," which is
 the way all grand-parents and feel.

A juvenile cyclone circled around
 the farm of Geo. Fausb, of Grove
 township, one day last week, accom-
 panied with hail which cut down rye,
 corn and "garden sass" in a terrible
 manner. Large hailstones were picked
 up eight hours after the storm.

Wm. H. Shoop, of Maple Forest,
 aged 14 years, met with a severe ac-
 cident last week Tuesday. While cut-
 ting poles for a cross-way his axe glanced
 striking him on the left foot and
 nearly severing three of his toes. The
 young man was duly cared for and is
 at present doing as well as can be ex-
 pected.

We present our readers this week
 with a list of the Flora, etc., of this
 county, prepared by Prof. V. M. Spald-
 ing, of the State University. He has
 seen each specimen named during the
 past week, and will without doubt add
 largely to the list ere he leaves us.
 We are again impelled to ask, Do we
 live in a barren desert?

The temperance lectures of Capt. J.
 C. Bonteau, in the interest of the
 Michigan State Temperance Alliance,
 last week, were fairly attended, show-
 ing a strong temperance element in our
 city, yet we believe there was not a
 sufficient number who agreed that his
 plan of work was the best, to form a
 branch alliance here. The Captain is
 a fine speaker and an earnest worker
 in the temperance cause.

A strange freak of vegetable growth
 has occurred on the farm of Louis
 Strutzenberg, in the township of Grove,
 this season. He received a potato
 from "Faderland," which he divided
 and planted carefully in five hills,
 marking the spot. No vines were sent
 up, and upon examination to see if
 the seed had decayed, he was surpris-
 ed to find that the root growth was
 excellent, each hill being well filled
 with excellent tubers.

Mr. D. H. Shoop made us a pleasant
 call Saturday. Mr. Shoop says he does
 not want to brag, but he does wish to
 assert that for crops of all kinds there
 is no township in Crawford county
 that can excel Maple Forest. He has
 a garden he claims to be *par excellence*,
 and he extends a cordial invitation to
 all "unbelievers" to call and see for
 themselves. We are glad to hear such
 reports from different sections of our
 county, which cost

Our readers will notice a slight
 change of time of passenger trains,
 and not get left. The train south
 leaves at 11.50 and north at 1.35.

A. H. Swarthout has been appoint-
 ed agent of the Travelers Accident In-
 surance Company. Give him a call,
 you that are in dangerous business.

Mr. Maxwell, at the railroad eating
 house, has constantly on hand ice
 cream, not only for the traveling pub-
 lic but for any who may desire. His
 dining rooms are ever open for the ac-
 commodation of those who may wish
 to partake, or he will furnish in any
 desired quantities for private parties,
 picnics or societies, and at satisfactory
 prices. The quality will always be the
 best.

The new sail-boat of Messrs. Hadley
 & Steckert is safely launched, as we
 can testify, for by the courtesy of Mr.
 Hadley we enjoyed a two hours trial
 trip. She handles beautifully in the
 wind and is safe in any weather or in
 any sea. Portage is a diamond and
 fully appreciated by tourists who visit
 her shores, and the thanks of our peo-
 ple are due those enterprising gentle-
 men who add to comfort and conveni-
 ence of pleasure-seekers there.

As H. C. McKinley, of Grove, was
 wending his way to this village on
 Monday morning last, he saw no less
 than seven deer and a large bear. His
 bearship stepped out into the road
 some two rods in advance of Mac,
 who passed the time of day with him,
 but the conversation was not prolonged,
 as brain immediately wheeled about
 and snatched off towards the hills to
 the south, deeming it the better part
 of valor, as he had no doubt heard of
 Mac's reputation as a shootist.

In his travels about the county last
 week, Prof. Spalding came across a re-
 cently cut hemlock and Norway tree
 which he carefully examined to ascer-
 tain their respective ages that he might
 calculate how long it would take to re-
 grow the forests now being ruthlessly
 destroyed. The hemlock was 342
 years old, and the Norway, which was
 two feet in diameter, was 210. The
 earlier growth of the Norway had been
 much more rapid than of later years,
 as the present sap showed sixty years
 growth.

The "Merry Makers," who were here
 Monday and Tuesday evenings, gave
 general satisfaction and are appropri-
 ately named, their mission being fun.
 The only serious part of the program
 is the rifle shooting, in which all the
 difficult shots represented in the bills
 are achieved with a degree of nerve
 and skill, on the part of Annie E. Oak-
 ley especially, which is indeed aston-
 ishing. Gladden is hard to beat as a
 banjoist, and kept the hall ringing
 with laughter, while the Morrisseys, as
 the Irish couple, were three encores,
 and even then the audience insisted
 upon another appearance. -St. Ignace
 Spy.

DIED.
 Monday, July 24th, 1882, at the res-
 idence of her son, Henry Filley, Esq.,
 Lucy A. Filley, aged 75 years.

FOR SALE.
 A good saddle or driving horse, also
 good for any kind of work; is entirely
 sound and very gentle--any lady can
 drive him with perfect safety. Weight
 1,100 lbs. Inquire on or before Satur-
 day evening at M. S. Hartwick's the
 Exchange Hotel.
 J. THEO LOHR, Owner.

MASONIC NOTICE.
 Regular communication of Grayling
 Lodge No. 458 at Masonic Hall in
 Grayling on Thursday evenings on or
 before the full moon at 8 o'clock sharp,
 until Sept. 20th; after Sept. 20th to
 March 20th, 7:30 o'clock.
 (G. M. F. DAVIS, W. M.
 ADELBERT TAYLOR, Sec.)

FOR SALE.
 Mr. H. P. P. Schmidt, of Frederic-
 ville, offers his hotel for sale or rent.
 Mr. Schmidt's poor health forces him
 to leave the hotel business. The hotel
 is large--will accommodate forty or
 more; two large waiting rooms and an
 extensive dining-room makes it both
 convenient and agreeable. As the hotel
 is the only one in Fredericville
 which is a flourishing little village in
 the midst of a farming and lumbering
 region--it is very desirable property
 to own or rent. For terms inquire of
 Mr. Schmidt at Fredericville. j29d

The Clare County Press says: "Jay
 A. Hubbell is the strongest man in the
 Michigan delegation in Congress to-
 day; he has a national reputation; he
 is not a passive, but a positive man; he
 has the courage of his convictions,
 and would as a Senator compel the
 recognition of Michigan interests and
 Michigan men."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor *Avalanche*:

In renewing my subscription to the
AVALLANCHE, it occurs to me that it
 would be well to look the matter over
 and see if there has been, or is likely
 to be, anything gained by taking it
 another year. In looking over the files
 I see many things from the pens of its
 patrons which is not only of interest
 but of real benefit to the public, and
 it seems quite plain to me that a local
 paper is like a garden--just what you
 make it; it will be filled with some-
 thing, and if good seed is not sown
 weeds will fill their place; therefore,
 if its patrons will furnish good seed, in
 the form of interesting correspond-
 ence, it will necessarily crowd out
 those contributions which have no in-
 terest for any but its author, and of
 which they are often ashamed. In this
 new county we all have one common
 interest, to-wit: to make it a place
 where farming will pay. The lumber-
 ing interests must stop in a few years,
 and then the soil must support the fast
 increasing population, and will it do it?
 I answer, Yes it will! My obser-
 vation in the short time I have been
 here warrant me in saying, first, the
 Creator never made so beautiful a
 country to remain a waste; second, it
 is the quickest soil in the world; third,
 it is the warmest soil; 4th, it will stand
 the most drought; 5th, it will stand
 the most wet; 6th, it will pay the best
 returns for any fertilizer applied; 7th,
 where the fires are not allowed to run
 it is fast fertilizing itself. These ad-
 vantages, combined with the energy
 and perseverance characteristic of the
 Michigan pioneer, can not fail to in-
 sure success. One thing we want, and
 that is the practical experience of a
 farmer who we are to obtain it? We
 are hardly able to sustain agricultural so-
 cieties or fairs, and the only way that
 suggests itself to me is to patronize
 our local paper and to give to its sub-
 scribers the benefit of our experience
 and judgment, oftentimes knowing the
 result of some experiment will be worth
 more than the price of the paper. Al-
 though not personally acquainted with
 its editor, judging by his works, he is
 willing to enter to any reasonable ex-
 tent to the wishes of his patrons, and
 a few sound articles written in a plain,
 concise, farmer-like way, is of more in-
 terest to the public than all the dis-
 tasteful gossip or scandal that can be
 crowded into its columns. I am will-
 ing to contribute my mite, and I think
 there is no danger of the farming in-
 terests becoming a "dangerous mono-
 poly."

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

MAPLE FOREST.

Editor *Avalanche*:

Crops are showing a luxuriant growth
 with the present warm weather. Hay
 making is in progress and is a much
 larger crop than anticipated. Oats
 promise an abundant yield, and wheat
 is good. Potatoes are "blossoming"
 and promise an abundant yield. Corn
 is flourishing finely. I never saw bet-
 ter prospects for corn in the southern
 part of the State than we have here
 in Maple Forest.

Improvements are being made in
 every part of our locality and settlers
 are putting forth every effort, all of
 which goes to show this town is to be
 second to none in the county.

We are to have a threshing machine
 brought to this settlement by Messrs.
 Andrew and James Hamilton, and
 farmers are making arrangements to
 sow a larger acreage of wheat this fall
 than has been sown heretofore.

In answer to a call in your last issue
 for Sabbath-school reports, I will an-
 swer for one. We organized a Sabbath
 school in District No. 1 in May last
 with the following officers: Superin-
 tendent, E. G. Gordon; Assistant su-
 perintendent, Mrs. James Hamilton;
 Secretary, Miss Alice Shoop; Treasur-
 er, James Hamilton. We have 25
 scholars; total officers, teachers and
 scholars, 33. A card addressed to the
 superintendent at Fredericville will
 reach him. Send in your reports.
 A SUBSCRIBER.

The fact that for a space did fail,
 now, trebly thundering, fills the gale.
 The Congressional candidates are now
 all on the war path, and wire-pulling
 and button-holing are being pushed
 for all they are worth. If the still pig
 gets the swill in this as in many other
 cases, Tuscola county may take heart
 of hope. -Bay City Tribune.

Branch county will present to the
 State convention the name of George
 Starr, of Coldwater, for the nomina-
 tion of Treasurer. The financial ex-
 perience, ability and honesty of Mr.
 Starr are well known in this section of
 the State, and in our opinion, no bet-
 ter selection for the office could be
 made. -Jonesville Independent.

FLORA OF THE PLAINS.

The following list of plants found
 growing in the vicinity of Grayling
 during the week ending July 22, 1882,
 may prove of service to those who are
 interested in the resources and devel-
 opment of this region. The list is by
 no means complete, probably as many
 more species could be added in a few
 days more of collecting, but it will
 serve to call attention to the great va-
 riety of vegetable life indigenous to
 "the plains." It is to be hoped that
 others who have opportunity of col-
 lecting here at other seasons of the
 year will be interested in completing
 the list. Introduced species are print-
 ed in italics.

V. M. SPALDING.

Aureum cylindrica, Long-fruited
 anemone.
Anemone dichotoma, Pennsylvanian
 anemone.
Anemone nemorosa, Wood anemone.
Thalictrum cornuti, Tall meadow
 rue.
Ranunculus aquatilis, var. *tricho-*
phyllus, White water Crowfoot.
Callitriche palustris, Marsh marigold.
Coptis trifolia, Goldthread.
Nuphar advena, Yellow pond lily.
Corydalis alba, Pale corydalis.
Viola palustris, Bird-foot violet.

Viola pubescens, Downy yellow vio-
 let.
Helleborus canadensis, Frost-weed.
Silene antirrhina, Sleepy catchfly.
Tilia americana, Basswood.
Geranium carolinianum, Carolina
 cranesbill.
Oxalis acetosella, Common wood
 sorrel.
Vitis riparia, Frost grape.
Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Virginia
 creeper.
Ceanothus ovatus, Ceanothus.
Acer saccharinum, Sugar maple.
Acer rubrum, Red maple.
Polygonum polygama, Pink polygama.
Trifolium pratense, Red clover.
Trifolium repens, White clover.
Lathyrus palustris, Marsh vetchling.
Prunus pennsylvanica, Wild red
 cherry.
Prunus virginiana, Choke cherry.
Neillia opulifolia, Nine-bark.
Potentilla norvegica, Cinquefoil.
Potentilla tridentata, Three-toothed
 cinquefoil.
Potentilla canadensis, common cin-
 quefoil.
Fragaria virginiana, Wild strawberry.
Fragaria vesca, Wild strawberry.
Rubus strigosus, Wild red raspberry.
Rubus canadensis, Dewberry.
Rubus hispidus, Running swamp
 dewberry.

Rosa blanda, Early wild rose.
Cornus coccinea, Scarlet-fruited
 thorn.
Pyrus americana, American moun-
 tain ash.
Amelanchier canadensis, Juneberry.
Ribes floridum, Wild black currant.
Ribes prostratum, Field currant.
Hamamelis virginica, Witch-hazel.
Epilobium angustifolium, Great will
 o' the herb.
Oenothera biennis, Common evening
 primrose.
Sunifolia marilandica, Black snaker-
 root.
Pimpinella integrifolia, Alexanders.
Aralia hispida, Bristly sarsaparilla.
Aralia nudicaulis, Wild sarsaparilla.
Cornus canadensis, Wild dog rose.
Cornus sericea, Kinnikinnick.
Cornus paniculata, Panicle cornel.
Linnæa borealis, Twin-flower.
Lonicera ciliosa, Fly honey-suckle.
Diervilla trifida, Bush honey-suckle.
Sambucus canadensis, Common el-
 der.
Viburnum acerifolium, Doekmackie.
Gallium asprellum, Rough bedstraw.
Mitchella repens, Partridgeberry.
Houstonia purpurea, var. *longifolia*,
 Houstonia.
Liatris, sp., (undeveloped) Blazing
 star.
Eupatorium purpureum, Trumpet-
 weed.
Erigeron strigosus, Daisy fleabane.
S

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

ANNIE LAURIE.

BY HAYWARD TAYLOR.

"Give us a song," the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the battle raged of the camp allied
Grew weary of bombardment.

The dark Redan, with silent scorn,
Looked grim and threatening under;
And the gray mounds of the dead
No longer belied its burden.

There was a pause. The guardmen said,
"We storm the fort to-morrow;
Shall we not have another day
Will bring us the weight of sorrow."

They sang the battle's side,
Beneath the smoking cannon,
Drove back from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame,
Forgot was Britain's glory,
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voices after voices took the song,
Until the tender passion
Rose like an anthem, full and strong—
Their little-ave confession.

Dear girl! Her name he dared not speak;
But, as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stain of powder.

And once again the fire of hell
Blazed on the Russian quarters,
With storm of shot and scream of shells,
And booming of the mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For her finger dumb and gory;
And English Mary mourns for him
Who once sang "Annie Laurie."

Ah, soldiers! to your honored rest
Your truth and valor bearing,
The bravest are the tenderest;
The loving are the dearest!

his idea, working far into the night at times.

"You were not at the President's last evening," one of his fellow clerks said to him.

"I? No, I should think not."

"But Miss Hildreth was there; she and Mr. Sterling, M. O., were hand in glove. I heard him ask her to go and hear 'Lohengrin' to-morrow night."

"Mr. Sterling is in luck," was all Van Vleck ventured to say; he did not choose to carry his heart on his sleeve for every clerk to peck at. If Mr. Sterling was fascinated by Helen, it was no fault of hers; many a man had been bewitched by her before this elderly Congressman, only Theodore forgot that they had all been needy suitors—and as for Helen, he felt as sure of her as of the seedtime and harvest.

On one occasion he left his work early and hastened to see her; a cloud of ugly rumors had assailed him and interfered with his tasks; she should brush all the cobwebs out of his head. He met her coming down the staircase in a white evening dress, with flowers in her hand—costly exotics, such as wealthy lovers send their sweethearts, such as he had never dared to buy.

"Where did they come from?" he demanded.

"They grew, I suspect, like Topsy," answered Helen, laughing uneasily.

"Where did you get them, Helen?"

"You are inquisitive, Mr. Van Vleck. They were sent me."

"By Mr. Sterling?"

"You do credit to your nationality; you're a capital Yankee. Yes, by Mr. Sterling, of course."

"Helen," he cried beneath his breath, "Helen, are you going to marry Mr. Sterling?"

"I believe I am," she said, dropping her eyes.

Theodore never knew exactly how he found his way out of the house; he was vaguely aware of brushing against a stout gentleman in a fur-trimmed ulster as he shot into the street; of a stately carriage and pair standing at the door, and a dark-browed lady leaning out to look after him.

The next day he resigned his position in the postoffice, drew his savings from the bank and left Washington. It were well, perhaps, if he could put deserts and seas and mountain ranges between Helen and himself. It seemed to him as if the earth had reeled from its orbit, and it required time for him to readjust himself to the situation. His idea was all that was left to him; he put into it all his earnings; he devoted his heart and soul to its development, and he finally forgot himself and Helen Hildreth in his work and its success.

It was seven or eight years later that they met, oddly enough, on the Mount Vernon boat. Her vivacity was no longer the spontaneous effervescence of youth and hope; she was a trifle pensive, perhaps.

"Wealth and splendor have not proved all her fancy painted," he thought, as their eyes met. "Mr. Van Vleck," she cried, "who would have dreamed of meeting you here?" Was the pleasure which brightened her eyes and deepened her somewhat exaggerated smiles a reminiscence of her power, or was Mrs. Sterling a married flirt, he wondered.

"We have heard of you so often, to be sure," she purred. "The newspapers have not been silent concerning you and your great invention. I've always felt an ownership in that invention, do you know? I felt as if I were behind the scenes, let into the secret before the rest of the outside world, when it was only a dream. I've resented every infringement."

"I am flattered that you remember my small affairs," said Theodore, humbly.

"Remember," she repeated, with a lingering accent, "I have nothing else to do."

"I come down here sometimes," she pursued, after a brief pause, "when we have a holiday, for the sake of old lang syne and try to believe I am seven years younger and the world before me where to choose. I like to come when the peach trees are in bloom, as they were that day when we built our castles in the air. Mine have crumbled into dust."

"Mrs. Sterling, I am sorry to hear you speak so."

She stared at him an instant, blushed and dropped her eyes in the old effective way. "Haven't you heard?" she said; "I didn't marry Mr. Sterling."

Perhaps she expected Theodore to beam with sudden happiness and rehearse the old story she had refused to hear once before.

"You left no address, you know," defending herself from the reproaches she anticipated. Mr. Sterling died before the wedding-day was set. I thought you would see it in the newspapers. I am a treasury girl yet, Theodore. Do you know that sometimes I wish that I had never seen Mr. Sterling?"

Only the fates know what Van Vleck would have answered, but just at that moment a bit of crepe lisse floated into their neighborhood, and a voice like a summer brook cried, "Oh, my veil, Theodore!" Theodore put out a hand, but it eluded him; Helen made a quick movement and caught it on the wing.

"Let me introduce you to Mrs. Van Vleck, Miss Hildreth," he said. "She would like to thank you."—*Mary N. Prescott, in Our Continent.*

In Berlin there are now 478 newspapers and periodicals, of which 43 are classified as official organs, 66 as political mouthpieces, 143 as auxiliary to science and art, 150 as serving the interests of commerce, trade and agriculture, 21 as being religious in their aim, and 55 as various interests.

A GHASTLY GATHERING.

How the Dead Are Disposed of in Palermo. (Palermo Correspondence of the Hartford Courant.)

There is one curiosity of Palermo about which I hesitate to disturb you. If you were to see it and let your mind dwell on it you probably would not sleep for a week afterward. Of all the fantastic, ghastly and sportive dealings with poor mortality that I have seen in my short pilgrimage, the convent of the Capuchini furnishes the most astonishing. In seeing it I had a new revelation of the capacities of human nature for indulgence in the horrible and grotesque. From the convent we descended into the subterranean corridors where are exposed, not buried, the dried remains of wealthy inhabitants of Palermo. These corridors, of which there are several, are arched, broad and well-lighted, and I should think each a couple of hundred feet long. The air in them is dry and apparently salubrious, and one might walk through these wide aisles of death in comfort if he were blind. On each side of these passages are long boxes, piled one upon the other—not coffins, but boxes, sometimes with brass nails, and looking not unlike old-fashioned hair trunks. You might imagine yourself in an emigrants' baggage-room on a steamer but for some other things in the corridors. Each of these boxes contains a dead person. The occupants of part of them, which have glass fronts, are visible. There they lie, grinning in arrested decay, with just enough dried skin and flesh on the bones to preserve the semblance of humanity. The poor desiccated bodies have been forced into clothes, sometimes into finery and many in this awful dress parade of death wear white kid gloves and fine shoes. But this is not the worst. Above these rows of boxes hang in all the limps of irresponsibility for appearance which characterizes the dead, ranks of mummies, hung by the neck, or attached in some way to the walls of the vault. They are pretty uniformly clad in somber monkish robes of cotton, and, but for the horrible faces staring at you, might pass for scarecrows. The drying process has drawn the faces into all ghastly contortions, in which one might fancy that the real character of the departed is revealed. Some scowl, some grin with malevolence, some smile (that is the worst of all), and some actually assume a comical look that forces your unwilling laughter. Sometimes groups of three or four incline their dreadful heads to each other as if enjoying some post-mortem humorous story. His conceit must be infinite who can walk through these ranks of the dried and distorted dead and not feel humiliated by such an exhibition of his kind. Is it possible that we shall all look like that? Must all beauty and manliness and bravery come to that?

There are many little children, some not a span long, lying in their little boxes, decked in all the finery of fond affection, the lace and ribbon adding I know not what of mockery to the wretched baby faces. One corridor is reserved for the women, and this is more pathetic and profoundly disgusting than the others. Those who died virgin have crowns on their heads, and palms or lilies in their hands. They were great beauties, I doubt not, before they came here, for the dark-eyed women of Palermo are comely; but, maid or bride or wife, they are not beautiful now, although they repose in silk dresses, kid gloves and satin slippers. These boxes are dressed for a ball, and what a ball! and dance of death is this! Is it any pleasure for my lady to have her partner or her lover come and see her in this guise?

I jerked that at death the bodies are interred in a sealed pit in this cemetery for a year. There is supposed to be something peculiar in the soil which dries the body without destroying it. At the end of a year it is taken out, dressed and either put into its box or hung up in the corridor. Every year, at least on All Souls' day, the friends of the departed come to look upon the frightful remains. What satisfaction they can have in the spectacle I do not know, nor do I understand how any man or woman of presentable appearance, who has visited these corridors in life, can consent to occupy them after death. Intermement here was prohibited about a year ago. I do not know how long the wealthy people of Palermo have been exposed here, but we were told, as we walked along, that 8,000 bodies were in sight.

THE CORK CROP.

The cork harvest in Spain, France, Portugal and Italy, whence the principal part of this supply is obtained, is becoming every year more scanty, owing to the greed of growers, who have injured the stock of trees by stripping them of their bark too frequently. The tree which produces the most valuable cork does not come to maturity for a quarter of a century, and can only be barked to advantage every eight or ten years; but the temptation to make rapid profits has been too great to withstand, and the result has been the injury or ruin of many plantations. Some of the quick-growing varieties produce an inferior, porous kind of cork, but the best are the slowest of growth. The French Government has lately given special encouragement to the formation of cork-oak plantations in Algeria, and England is urged to do the same in India and in her Western colonies.

HER FATHER TALKED TOO MUCH.

The 4-year-old daughter of a well-known divine in this city is disposed to be dictatorial in a cunning way with her elder brothers and sisters. While she was acting the role of tyrant over her brother, the other day, her father decided to rebuke her for the first time, and eloquently set forth to her the kindness of her brother and her duty to be kind in return. When the exhortation

had ended the little auditor, with tearful eyes and frame trembling with emotion, strode up to her venerable sire, and, striking an attitude, said, between her sobs, "Y-you use too many words."

The father vainly endeavored to suppress his laughter as he went to his study and proceeded to cut down his next Sunday's sermon. —*Troy Times.*

AN ESTEEMED CORRESPONDENT.

"Do you know me?" asked the tall man, resting his hands on the managing editor's desk and grinning a grin of superiority. "I reckon you don't know who I am."

"Who are you?" asked the editor saucily.

"Well, I thought you didn't know me!" exclaimed the tall man delightedly. "Now I'm going to tell you who I am. Look out now! This information is coming! I'm 'Anxious Inquirer,' who writes puzzles for the paper. Got me? Begin to identify me now? I'm the 'Anxious Inquirer!' That's me!"

"Are you the man who always wants to know whether we are drifting, and when the Democratic party is going to make its organization impregnable by widening Boreum place? Are you that man?"

"Yes, yes!" roared the tall man with a chuckle, "and wants to know whether it's healthier to sleep on goose or fall feathers; and why the President doesn't assert himself by breaking down the opposition faction; and whether the moon is the direct offspring of the earth or the sun. That's me! I'm that man! You have read my articles!"

"Well, I should remark!" replied the editor. "Especially that one which demanded whether the Common Council should sink knavery long enough to connect your house with the sewer, and another about the duty of the hour as compared with the lesson of the times. I remember them," and the managing editor rose to his feet.

"That's it! Those are mine!" the tall man squealed. "And that's mine about the rock on which the Republican party was bound to split unless the leaders changed their course in time to avoid the dangers that threatened them. You remember that one! It was a scorcher!"

"Not a patch to the one on the doom of our educational system, if the School Board failed to build a new pine fence around No. 19," said the editor, gradually edging around the table. "And it didn't come anywhere near the one on the production of whisky in the West as compared with the prohibitory tendency of the East!"

"I declare! You remember those! I'd almost forgotten them," and the tall man's eyes danced in his head. "But do you recollect the discussion between me and 'Constant Reader,' that ran along for two months, on the advantage of rye straw over wheat straw in drinking lemonade? Didn't I lay him out? Did you ever see a man so badly licked since you left school?"

"It was terrible!" assented the managing editor, leaning down and fumbling behind the door, "but I liked the controversy between you and 'Pro Bono Publico' best on that subject of opening the parks to goats between 7 and 9 a. m."

"Wasn't that good? Wasn't it? Wasn't that the closest discussion you ever printed? And you remember that 'Veritas' came in and how I wiped him! I tell you, sir, those things take a—"

Bang! and down came an Indian club on his skull.

"Don't know you, don't I!" yelled the managing editor, as the club rose and fell with miraculous celerity and precision. "Oh, maybe I don't! You and your spelling, and punctuation and chirography as bald as a bat! I don't!"

And when they swept out the splinters of the club and took the chronic respondent to the drug store the managing editor went out to the form and made up two columns of "anxious inquiries," ranging from the price of ostrich milk to the name of the dentist who filled Solomon's teeth. —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

HOW THEY DO IN GERMANY.

In the richest German households the mistress superintends the kitchen and lends a hand to the cook. There are certain dishes which she always makes with her own hands, because her Fritz likes them so. She may boast thirty-two quarters on her escutcheon and be terribly proud of her lineage, but she has no nonsensical ideas about its being degrading to put on a canvas apron, lend a piece of veal, make jams or dole out with her own hands the prizes that are to be put into the potato stew. She keeps her best attire for Sundays, and makes it serve on a good many of these festive days, for she does not follow fashion blindly or in a hurry. On ordinary days she dresses with a plainness which would excite the contempt of a French woman; but then the culinary pursuits do not prevent her from being by far the intellectual superior of her French or Belgian sister. —*Cornhill Magazine.*

ONE-HALF OF THE MARITAL INFELICITY

in the world is due to the wife's inability to comprehend her husband's little wants or to a stubborn and malignant temper which leads her deliberately to oppose the gratification of his wishes. But there are women who understand this and not accordingly. A Brooklyn lady whose husband had been suffering from despondency was asked if she wasn't afraid he would commit suicide some time. "There's a bare possibility that he may," she answered in a tone of true wifely devotion. "I always lay out a razor on his dressing table before he comes home." —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

NONPAREIL

looks bigger than pica when you see your name in the reports of a police court.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

If any one hoped for an improvement in the political methods of the South, recent occurrences are calculated to dissipate the delusion. Various conditions attest that it is the purpose of the Southern Bourbons to make a desperate effort to carry all the Congressional elections next fall, and stop at nothing in the shape of fraud or violence which may be necessary to the success of their undertaking.

Advices coming by the way of Washington indicate the adoption of an election law in Louisiana, which will be the most barefaced outrage upon the popular electoral system ever perpetrated in this country. A copy of the bill was sent to Senator Kellogg by a member of the Louisiana Legislature with the endorsement: "This is right from hell."

The character of the bill warrants the strongest language. It is a Louisiana politician's dream. If it shall become a law, and there does not seem to be much doubt of it, such a thing as a free expression of the popular will in electing Representatives to Congress will be simply impossible in the State of Louisiana. In effect, members of Congress from Louisiana will thereafter be appointed by a coterie of men of the Governor's selection, without regard to political majorities.

The proposed law provides that forty days before the Congressional election the Governor shall appoint for each parish (county) in the State three Supervisors of Election. There is no limitation whatever upon the Governor's selection of these men, and, as he is likewise given the power to remove as well as appoint the Supervisors, they will become, of course, mere tools in his hands. These Commissioners are authorized with the highest police powers, and authorized to revise the registration books and poll-books of the parish, and erase names or add names to the voting lists at their discretion. These three Supervisors also appoint for each election district in the parish three Commissioners, who are given the power of judges of election, and upon the selection of whom there is only one restriction, viz., that they shall not be of the same political party. "If suitable persons of different parties are to be had in the election district," it is entirely safe to predict that in every district where the Supervisors can find a pliant tool in the person of some pretended Republican they will exercise their discretion and make up the election judges exclusively of Democrats. Besides, the Commissioners are authorized to receive only such votes as have been previously listed by the Supervisors.

It would seem as though the machinery already described would be ample to assure a Bourbon majority in every election district, but in order to make assurance doubly sure, there are still other provisions for excluding Republican majorities which may possibly slip in. For instance, the election judges are required to receive the ballots for Congressmen in a separate box, lock it as soon as the polls are closed, and transmit it, along with the key in a sealed envelope and the poll lists, to the Governor. The Governor, who are given five days to tinker, throw out, add to, tabulate and return the majorities. Thus the result of the election turns in every instance upon the will of the State Supervisors whom the Governor appoints. All the other provisions of the law would seem to be practically supererogatory. We presume, however, that other restrictions are imposed merely to make the work of the Commissioners easier. Of such is the provision that nobody shall approach nearer than twenty-five feet from the polls except those engaged in voting and those engaged in receiving the votes. The effect of this will be that most of the colored men in Louisiana will come within twenty-five feet of voting. Further prohibition of voting is contained in the following conditions imposed upon the form of the ballot:

No ticket must be used at any election unless it is written or printed upon paper furnished by the Secretary of State, or upon paper of every respect precisely like such paper.

Its size shall be one and one-half by three inches, or within a sixteenth of an inch of such size.

The name of the person voted for and the office designated are printed in black ink and in large plain characters, and both without space except between the different words in each line.

If printed, the same margin is left above the name of the voter as is left below the name of the person voted for on the same day.

No ballot or ticket must be used on the day of election unless it has a mark or thumb on it, or from which it can be ascertained what person, or what class of persons voted or voted at, or at what time of the day such ballot was voted or used.

Under these terms it is possible at any time that the supply of official paper in the office of the Secretary of State may give out altogether after the Bourbons give out their ballots, and in any case it will be difficult to avoid every part of the manifold irregularities in the preparation of tickets which would vitiate the ballot.

In spirit, in terms, and in its practical operation, the law is evidently designed to nullify the national election laws, to defeat the will of the majority whenever that majority is opposed to Bourbon rule, and to accomplish under the guise of law all that has been accomplished by the Bourbons heretofore by terrorism, tissue ballots, ballot-box stuffing, and other devices of fraud.

In South Carolina preparations for the election of a solid Bourbon delegation to Congress have been made upon a different but probably less effective plan. What is called the "Diable plan" for redistributing the State contains a system of gerrymandering altogether unparalleled in previous efforts. Counties and even townships are split into fragments in order to assure Democratic majorities everywhere. One district has apparently been conceded to the negroes, into which 31,000 colored voters have been crowded with over 7,000 white voters. To do this it has been necessary to include within this district territory in pretty much all parts of the State. It is described as follows:

"Beginning with Sumter county in the heart of the eastern division of the State, the district runs southwesterly through Richland county, from which it takes a single township; thence southerly it cuts off seven townships from Orangeburg county; thence due south, taking all of Charleston county except the city of Charleston and a small outlying territory. West and south of Charleston, it includes part of Colleton and all of Beaufort. North and east from Charleston, it takes in all of Georgetown and part of Williamsburg, running northeast again within half a dozen miles of the point of beginning, and having its two ends covered by Colleton county, shaped like a wedge, with the sharp edge between the feet."

This colored district will probably share the fate of the notorious "shoe-

string" district of Mississippi, which it completely eclipses in geographical location, and which South Carolina Chamberlains would be found who can convert a Republican majority of 25,000 into the number of white voters in the district.

The temper of the South Carolina Bourbons has been further illustrated by the recent assassination of Maj. Blair, the Greenback candidate for Governor in that State. He was a gallant Confederate officer, a native Southerner, of old family, and in every way entitled to the respect of the people among whom he lived, even upon the Southern standard of estimating character. But he had the audacity to protest against Bourbon rule, allied himself with the Independent and even dared to act as a United States Supervisor. These were reasons enough for drawing him into a political quarrel, which furnished a man named Hailo with an excuse for killing him.

Blair was shot in the back and given no opportunity for self-defense, which was according to the revised code of Southern chivalry.

These and many other indications of the lawless desperation of the Southern Bourbons will undoubtedly excite the Northern people to new interest in the Congressional elections before the time comes for determining the majority in the next Congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGAIN.

(From the Detroit Post.)

While the Democrats of South Carolina are perfecting their machinery so as to elect every local officer of any importance and five or six of the seven Congressmen in a State that is as indisputably Republican as Vermont or Michigan, it is instructive to read over the records of the Congressional election frauds of 1880, as one after another is brought to light in the evidence brought before the House in the cases that are contested. The latest batch of outrages, of which every American ought to be ashamed, whether he lives North or South, was reported last week in the case of Lee against Richardson.

Mr. John S. Richardson, Democrat, is the sitting member for the First South Carolina district, which comprises six counties. From official statements obtained from the County Office, the number of male persons of voting age in these counties in 1880 was as follows:

COUNTY.	White.	Col.	White.	Col.
Charleston	1,922	1,317	858	577
Georgetown	2,941	2,017	1,177	807
Darlington	6,523	3,449	2,597	1,407
Marion	4,317	3,160	257	157
Marionburg	1,778	2,353	578	428
Sumter	1,659	2,752	1,104	813
Total	16,890	22,951	2,100	8,123

The district, having a majority of 6,057 colored voters, Republicans almost to a man might have been expected, with the aid of a considerable number of white Republicans in the district, to have elected their candidate, who is himself a colored man, by a majority of not less than 5,000, and this they no doubt would have done in a fair and honest election. The returns as actually made were as follows:

COUNTY.	Richardson.	Lee.	Item.
Charleston	1,971	1,066	821
Darlington	4,671	2,117	2,544
Georgetown	2,828	617	2,211
Marion	4,013	2,448	1,565
Marionburg	2,423	4,585	1,602
Sumter	2,868	2,589	771
Williamsburg	2,084	1,578	499
Total	21,912	11,938	6,408

Every county except Georgetown was made to give a heavy Democratic majority, aggregating 8,408. If every white man in the district cast one ballot for Richardson, and no more, then there must have been 3,240 colored voters who also supported him, if the count was correct. Such a theory is simply preposterous. On this supposition, allowing Lee no white votes at all, he received only about half the number of votes which the men of his own race were entitled to cast. There is a further condition, as was stated, that the ballot box, when such a result as that is reported.

The sub-committee on Elections find that in Georgetown county, which has a colored majority of 2,597, the vote of only one of the ten precincts was counted, and at this one there were 169 more ballots found in the box than there were persons who had voted. These were Democratic tissue ballots and all for Richardson. The ballots were returned to the box and 169 honest ballots drawn out and destroyed. Of the honest ballots drawn 112 were for Lee and 57 for Richardson. It was proved that at eight of the polls that were entirely discarded the vote for Richardson was 60 and for Lee 2,373. One was rejected, according to the testimony of the Democratic Chairman of the County Board, because the box was sent without a written certificate "authorizing the bearer to deliver it." This box, according to the uncontradicted testimony from both parties, contained 476 ballots for Lee and 234 for Richardson. At the Upper Waccamaw precinct 50 surplus ballots were found, and the necessary correction was made by deducting 48 for Lee and 2 for Richardson. One Democratic ballot in this precinct was found to contain 11 tissue ballots folded inside. At Carver's Bay precinct one Democratic ballot held 31 tissue ballots, and another held 23.

The sub-committee report that Lee's majority in Georgetown county was 2,310 instead of 315 as reported by the Democratic Board of State Canvassers, and Richardson himself says in his answer that although the same board gave him a majority of 771 in Sumter county he believes that Lee received a number of the votes cast, and he specifically agreed that the vote of Sumter precinct should be recounted. The result showed that 1,499 votes were cast there for Lee and 9 for Richardson. The sub-committee says in their report: "The honesty of the count with regard to this precinct is certainly worth of some consideration; but what shall be said of, or what language can characterize, the partisan malignity of the Commissioners who utterly ignored that poll?"

In Sumter county the sub-committee find a majority of 1,877 votes for Lee instead of 771 for Richardson—a difference of 2,648 from the report of the State officials.

In Williamsburg county, where the local managers throw out three precincts which gave 798 votes for Lee and 157 for Richardson, and returned an aggregate Democratic majority of 499 in the county, Richardson admits that Lee received an actual majority. Tissue ballots were stuck in as usual, and at one poll where there was an honest Democratic majority, and where only 115 votes were cast, there was an excess of 183 ballots in the box—all Democratic.

In Horry county, which has a large white majority, there are a few Republican precincts, and one of these, Martin

Hill by name, which gave Lee 172 votes and Richardson 43, was thrown out by the Democratic board on a frivolous pretext. In Darlington county the "red shirts" appeared at one of the precincts, surrounded the polls and prevented the Republicans from voting. The testimony of 210 Republicans at the precinct is that they were not allowed to vote and that hundreds of other Republicans left the polls without voting, like themselves, on account of threats against their lives. These tactics enabled the Democratic managers to return 1,271 votes for Richardson and only 117 for Lee at a precinct which up to 1878 had always given a large Republican majority.

The conclusion of the sub-committee is that, of the votes actually cast in the district, Lee received a majority of 284, and so was elected by a small majority in spite of intimidation.

PAPER IN THE OLDEN TIME.

Pliny says, in regard to the making of paper in the olden times, in effect, as follows: "Paper is made from flax, the papyrus by splitting it with a needle into very thin leaves, one each being taken that they should be as broad as possible. The sheets of papyrus pith are laid upon a table, and moistened with Nile water, lengthwise, as long as the papyrus will admit of, the jagged edges being cut from either end, after which a cross layer is placed over it; the same way, in fact, that hurdles are made. When this is done the leaves are pressed close together and then dried in the sun; after which they are united to one another." The great manufactory and mart of this ancient paper was Alexandria, and during the first few centuries of the Christian era it formed an important article of commerce. Writings on papyrus exist belonging to the fifth and sixth centuries, and there is evidence of its having been used as late as the seventh. Indeed, it does not appear to have been wholly given up till the time of Charlemagne. The *Cyperus papyrus* has now disappeared from Egypt, making good the words of Isaiah: "The paper reeds by the brooks, by the mouth of the brooks shall wither, be driven away, and be no more seen." The *Cyperus papyrus* grows on the marshy banks of rivers in Abyssinia and Syria; it is also found to some extent in Sicily; but in ancient times it abounded on the shores of the Nile. It is of the same order as the bulrush, but of much larger growth. The stem is triangular, surrounded by long grassy leaves that spring from near the ground. The flowers form flattened spikes from fifteen to twenty inches in length, garnished with long, silky leaves. These flowers were much used in Egypt to form garlands for crowning the statues of the gods.

AN ABLE DOG.

In affectionate loyalty to a four-footed friend, a correspondent in "Tarrytown" writes: "He acknowledges but one master, that being his mistress, and seems to be unhappy away from her. He is delighted to go with her to walk, as he often does, but never thinks of asking to go if she takes a bag with her to go to the city. On such occasions he seems to know about the time she returns in the afternoon, and has been known to sit on a chair for two hours, looking from a window, where he could see a carriage turn toward the house, when he would manifest his joy by barks and yelps and run to the door to receive her. When she leaves with a trunk for a longer time, he shows his grief, not only by his countenance, but by shedding tears which I have seen roll down his face. He has been taught many tricks. When living in town he would always run to the basement window when the postman whistled to receive the letters, and would give them only to his mistress. Once an advertisement was thrown in and the cook tossed it in the coal-scuttle, but he insisted on having it, and went with it up-stairs. He would walk on his hind legs, or bark for his dinner; will sneeze when he wants to take a walk; will eat nothing that you tell him will 'cost money' until you say it is 'paid for'; will sit on his hind legs with a piece of cake or cracker on his nose until five is counted when he will eat it; and although he is very fond of going to walk he will not go with the children until he first goes to his mistress and asks permission." —*New York Tribune.*

MORE LUCK.

"Just my good luck again!" he said, as he looked up from his paper at the man on the other end of the bench.

"Found a nickel?" queried the other.

"No, sir; I never hunt for anything less than a quarter; I was speaking of the recent new well; the sudden new supply has knocked the market all to pieces."

"Well, what of it?"

"What of it? Why, suppose I had closed with an offer to sell one of the old wells for \$18,000, made last week; I'd have lost from \$10

THE NEWS.

FOREIGN.

Sixteen counties, eight cities and four towns in Ireland have been "proclaimed" under the new Repression act.

John Bright has resigned his seat in the British Commons, on account of his dissatisfaction with the Government's Egyptian policy.

The rainy weather in Ireland is likely to destroy what promised to be the finest grain harvest ever reaped. Potatoes have also suffered greatly.

The remains of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who were stolen some months ago from the family vault, were recovered the other day a short distance from his residence.

A confiscation at Smyrna, in Asia Minor, burned 1,400 houses, and rendered 6,000 people homeless.

A St. Petersburg dispatch states that Col. Philipp, late commander of the St. Peter and St. Paul Fort, accused of treating the nihilists with undue leniency and participation in their conspiracy, has been sentenced to degradation from rank and exiled to Siberia.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

An improvement of the general business of the country is shown by the clearing-house exchanges of the past week.

The total value of exports of breadstuffs for twelve months ended June 30, 1882, is \$176,977,498.

The Senate at Washington having ratified the trade-mark treaty with Spain, American cigar manufacturers can no longer use the brands of Cuban houses.

A number of iron-ore mines in Pittsburgh have accepted situations offered by a Colorado firm at wages 10 per cent. above those demanded at home.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of Abraham Lincoln, died in Springfield, Ill., at the home of her sister, Mrs. Nina Edwards, on Sunday evening, July 16.

Mrs. Lincoln, as is well known, has been ailing in very poor health, but recently had grown rapidly worse, and on Saturday, the 15th, she suffered a paralytic stroke, from which she never rallied, but lay in a comatose state until she died. She was 64 years old. Secretary of War Lincoln is her only surviving child.

General Grant thinks an English professorate in Egypt would develop the country and improve the condition of its people.

GENERAL.

John B. Alvarado, Governor of California from 1880 to 1884, died at San Pablo, aged 73.

The Canadian Government has imposed upon the Pullman Car Company a very heavy fine for bringing supplies into the Dominion without paying duty.

Two hundred and fifty Russian refugees have arrived at Constantinople in a steaming collier, without any notice of their coming. There is much indignation among the Hebrews of that city, and the Relief Committee at London and Hamburg have been called to send no others.

John L. Sullivan, of Boston, and "Tug" Wilson, an Englishman, fought four rounds with gloves in New York. Wilson was to receive \$1,000 should Sullivan fail to knock him out of time. He won the money, but was dreadfully punished in the contest. The contest was witnessed by 10,000 people, at \$1 a head.

Swain, the Judge Advocate General, in a report to the Secretary of War on the petition for the release of Sergeant Martin, holds that the proceedings of the court-martial were irregular and illegal.

Maj. Claflin, who had been following the renegade Indians from San Carlos, surprised them near Fort Verde, Arizona, killing twenty-six and capturing all their equipment and thirty-two horses. Lieut. Morgan and Converse, of the Third cavalry, were wounded, and one enlisted man was killed.

The funeral of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln took place at Springfield, Ill. The remains were placed in the vault of the Lincoln monument, in which rest those of the martyred President.

John Brooks, a Milwaukee pugilist, has accepted the challenge of John Ward to fight near that city next month, for \$100 a side and the championship of Wisconsin.

POLITICAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called for the resignation of Superintendent Davis, of the New Orleans mint, for inefficiency.

The negotiations looking to a compromise between the Camero and Independent Republics of Pennsylvania have resulted in failure.

At a meeting in Philadelphia of the Camero. Executive Committee it was decided to reject the proposition of the Independents for the withdrawal of both tickets and the pledge of all the candidates not to accept a nomination from the new convention.

The Greenback-Labor Convention of New York nominated Ely for Governor and James A. Smith for Lieutenant Governor. The resolutions condemn monopoly, denounce the penal code, and sympathize with the labor movement for higher wages.

FIRE AND CASUALTIES.

Conrad Heintzel, aged 60, Adam Kemmer, 35, and Fred Hay, 13, were drowned at Waverly, Ohio, while trying to cross a swollen stream in a wagon.

Three simultaneous fires in New York city, in Pearl, Washington and Whitehall streets, destroyed property of the estimated value of \$210,000.

Every business house and many dwellings in the town of Dayton, Washington Territory, were swept away by flames. Loss, \$300,000.

The fire at Colfax, W. T., occasioned a loss of \$250,000. The insurance is but \$50,000. Fifty-eight buildings were burned.

A fire in a heavy stable at Chicago caused the suffocation of fifty-eight horses and a cow.

Dr. A. P. King and wife, of London, Ohio, were drowned at sea by a boat capsized during a heavy squall.

A fire in a public hall in the city of Buenos Ayres caused the death of twenty people, and ten persons were slaughtered by a railroad accident in Peru.

Within three days six lost died of lockjaw in Cincinnati and Covington, having been wounded on the Fourth with toy pistols. Nearly forty have died in the vicinity of Boston from the same cause, and more than a dozen in Chicago.

CRIMINALS AND CRIMINALS.

Richard Garland, of Lumberton county, Va., and Joseph Addison, of Baltimore, two rivals in the affections of the same lady, fought a duel, Addison being mortally wounded.

Leonard Haynes, son of the Collector of Customs at Brownsville, Texas, shot and killed W. E. Cummings, District Attorney.

At Pompano, Ohio, while Everett Decker was taking a lady home from church, a jealous rival, 13 years of age, named Will, struck him on the head with an ax, inflicting a fatal wound.

Three men, named Boneston, James and Wharton, fought about a blanket in Pittsburg, N. M. Wharton was terribly mangled, but killed James and mortally wounded Boneston.

EXPENSIVE.

A certain young man brought his affianced down from the country to see the sights. One day while they were passing the confectioner's, the swain noticed in the window a placard bearing

the words "I am em—, I am em—\$1 per gal."

"What," said the young man, as he walked into the apothecary, "that's a pretty steep price to charge for one gal, but Maria, I'll see you through, no matter what it cost. Here's a dollar, waiter; ice-cream for this gal."—The Drummer.

LATEST NEWS.

Fifteen lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer John Wilson in the Atchafalaya river, in Louisiana.

Alexander H. Stephens was nominated for Governor by the Georgia Democracy, who, in their platform, entered a protest against armed raids by internal-revenue officers.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention was presided over by the Hon. George H. Pendleton. The Hon. John W. Oakley was nominated for Supreme Judge, and J. W. Newman, of Portsmouth, for Secretary of State. John G. Thompson was defeated for member of the State Central Committee, but was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Northern Pacific syndicate has sold \$3,000,000 of its 6 per cent. bonds to two of the leading banks in Germany, after an inspection of the road by their representatives.

Mrs. Cummings, of Somers, Mass., drowned her babe and herself in the river.

Penny Patch, sister of the Irish Land League chief, died suddenly from paralysis of the heart at Rordenstraw, N. I.

John Springer, aged 103 yrs., died in the County Infirmary at Marietta, Ohio.

George Zumbolt, a soldier under Napoleon, died at Richmond, Ind., at the age of 107.

The United States Circuit Court at New York, in turn, has affirmed the constitutionality of the law prohibiting Government officials from collecting political assessments. Gen. Norton M. Curtis was denied a new trial and fined \$1,000.

John Bright will visit the United States during the recess of Parliament.

The Texas Democracy nominated John Ireland for Governor, as Gov. Roberts telegraphed a protest against the use of his name. The platform declares against national banks, and in favor of a free vote and a fair count, and demands from the National Government protection for citizens at home and abroad.

Admiral Seymour landed about 1,000 marines at Alexandria on the 14th inst., the bulk of whom were sent to guard the Khedive in his palace. They represented all the war ships in the Mediterranean Sea, and were accompanied by sixty men. Arabs were pillaging the town, and 200 marines were given orders to march about the city and shoot all rioters and looters. Explosives were being exploded, and the city was in a state of confusion.

The Turkish Prime Minister maintains he must be treated as a rebel. Arabi gave orders to murder the Khedive, and burn and pillage the city before quitting. The marines continued with unabated fury, and women were seen throwing petroleum upon buildings. All the Arabs carried white handkerchiefs, and the Egyptian police were all on duty, helping to maintain order. Twenty armed Europeans, who occupied the general massacre, were told by a Pasha, whom they met on their way through the town, that the Egyptian killed numbered over six hundred. A whole battalion of Arabs were blown up in one fort during the bombardment. A Constitution of the 14th inst. of the 4th inst. at midnight the council of Turkish Ministers decided to make efforts to arrange the Egyptian difficulty, falling in which the Pasha sent forward a letter to the Prime Minister held that Arabi Pasha must be treated as a rebel. A London dispatch says that England will proceed vigorously against the Egyptian Pasha, and will not act prejudicially to the rights of the Sultan. England and France are in accord touching the policy to be pursued.

Agencies from Alexandria of Sunday, July 16, were to the effect that Arabi Pasha was awaiting reinforcements from Cairo, and intending marching forces on Alexandria.

Admiral Seymour was taking precautions to meet the attack. Arabi had been deposed by War Minister by the Khedive. The fire continued, and incendiaries were shot daily. It is believed that the Egyptian army and European troops were thrown into the flames. Five of Arabi's soldiers were captured by marines and handed over to the Khedive, who gave them a trial by court-martial.

English sailors flogged many Arabs who were guilty of arson, pillage, or rape, and four men were publicly shot for murder, and one was a quick executioner. One hotel was opened, and hundreds of people were starving and homeless.

The bombardment is known to have almost exterminated the Egyptian army corps. American troops are reported to have landed at Alexandria, and to be in restoring order, and were speedily followed by Germans, neither receiving instructions from their Governments. The Egyptian army was urged to disband, and the Porte was urged to disband the Egyptian army.

Admiral Seymour issued a manifesto at Alexandria, on July 17, announcing that he had unconditionally accepted the Egyptian Government, with the consent of the Egyptian Government, the restoration of order. No body was allowed to leave town after sunset. The Egyptian army was urged to disband, and the Porte was urged to disband the Egyptian army.

The situation at Alexandria was practically unchanged on the 19th. Order was being gradually restored under the surveillance of the British marines. An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the British barracks, and the quarters of the American marines. Arabi Pasha continued to issue orders and make appointments in the name of the Khedive. It was rumored that the Egyptian army was being retrained by the British.

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CONGRESS.

Bills were passed by the Senate, at its session on the 14th inst., to increase to \$50 per month the pension granted to the widow of Gen. Custer, and to give a like amount to the daughter of President Taylor. Mr. Hill reported back the bill to punish Postmasters for making false certificates of the truth of their statements. The Internal Revenue bill was taken up, and Mr. Bayard spoke for hours, holding that the cumbersome machinery of the Revenue Bureau was antiquated, and that a radical reorganization was indispensable. Mr. Beck offered an amendment reducing by 10 cents per pound the tax on manufactured tobacco, when the bill was taken up. The bill was passed by a vote of 78 to 23. Mr. Taylor then introduced a bill, which was passed by a unanimous vote, to pay Mrs. Garfield \$50,000, less any sum already paid her, on account of the death of the late President.

The bill was passed to the Court of Claims—all demands against the Government.

There was considerable discussion in the Senate, on the 15th, on a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend action on the payment of a double pension to Gen. Ward Burdett, but no action was taken.

Mr. Anthony introduced a bill to amend the Act of the Appropriation law, to provide for the retirement of Gen. Sherman and Sheridan. The Pension Appropriation bill, covering \$100,000, was taken up. An amendment relating to an annual list of pensioners borne on the rolls was struck out, and the bill was passed. The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the River and Harbor bill, and the conference committee on the bill was appointed.

The House reported the disagreement of the conference committee on the legislative appropriation, and the conference was appointed. A resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on Civil Service Reform to consider the inequalities of salaries of Senators and Representatives, and to report thereon.

Consideration of the Internal Revenue bill was resumed in the Senate July 17. Mr. Beck urged his amendment to reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco to 10 cents per pound. Mr. Sherman moved a motion of warning in regard to the Internal Revenue bill, and the subject was postponed.

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Smith having died recently, Mr. Reed called upon a resolution to amend the rules, to which Mr. Blackburn objected. A vote, in which the Democrats remained silent, showed the House to be devoid of a quorum.

VIGILANTES.

A Desperate Fight with Three Murderers in Arizona.

A recent telegram from Albuquerque, N. M., says: Arizona vigilantes are again at work, and last week Bill Mulachy, Jack Kingsbury and Nevada Jim, who killed two Mexicans and mortally wounded two Americans at Calabazas, were pursued by an organized party of fifteen.

The pursuit was kept up with vigor during Monday and at 4 p. m. the fleeing murderers were sighted in the distance, the animals they rode being nearly fagged, heading for a precipitous peak. With well-aimed bullets the vigilantes shot them down.

The doomed desperadoes succeeded by a superhuman effort in reaching the goal of their hopes, where they dismounted and sought refuge in the recesses of the rocky sides. As the pursuers approached they were received with a volley from the vigilantes with which the fugitives were armed, and one of their number named Hennessy was wounded in the shoulder.

The avengers then withdrew and held a hasty consultation, determining to kill or capture the three desperadoes. The party then proceeded to the foot of the mountain, and as much as possible under cover until the base of the rocky elevation was reached, when, with a shout of defiance and a volley from the vigilantes, a rush was made. With the coolness of desperation the murderers awaited the onslaught, and the vigilantes were brought into requisition. The battle lasted but a few minutes. The ambushed outlaws fought with a fury born of despair. Two of them were quickly killed, and the third, Nevada Jim, was brought down by a bullet through the thigh.

The vigilantes spared his life till a rope could be procured to hang him. He suddenly seized a revolver, belonging to one of his dead comrades, and fired at the vigilantes. He was killed by a bullet through the head.

The vigilantes then searched the bodies of the three desperadoes, and found a large quantity of money and other valuables. The bodies were then buried in a shallow grave.

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O. PAUL & S. B. Burt and Proprietor
Entered at the Post Office at Grayling,
Mich., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, July 27, 1882.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention to nominate State officers and for the transaction of other business will be held at the Opera House in the village of Kalamazoo, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at Grand Rapids, May 10th, 1876, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each 500 of the total vote cast for Governor at the last State election (in 1880), and one additional delegate for every fraction of 300 votes, but each organized county will be entitled to at least one delegate.

Under a resolution of 1880 no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the convention who does not reside in the county he is to represent.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at Detroit, June 23d, 1880, the secretary of each county convention is requested to forward to the State Central Committee, by the earliest mail after the delegates to the State convention are chosen, a certified list of such delegates as are entitled to seats in the State convention from their respective counties.

B. P. BAZOWIN, Chairman.

Win. Livingston, Jr., Chas. D. Nelson, E. W. Corbett, W. M. Kilpatrick, H. A. Beal, Wm. H. Hart, T. S. Applegate, Edgar Weeks, Jno. C. Sharpe, Theo. C. Phillips, O. C. Tompkins, W. N. Brown, J. M. Shepard, Thos. T. Bates, James Monroe, Edward Breitung, E. G. D. Holden, Republican State Central Committee.

G. W. PARTRIDGE, Sec. pro tem.

ADMITTED IT.

"Who paid their fare in cents, only put four on 'em in the box?" called out a Bangor street-car driver as he pointed his sharp face through the open car door.

"Three men and five women sat as motionless as if made of pasteboard."

"Was it you?" said he, pointing his finger that stuck out through whole in his glove, at a fat woman.

"No, sir, 'twas no such thing."

"Was it you?" and he pointed at Dan Pelter.

"Nary, 'twas a virtuous member of 'ciety," answered Dan.

"So they all denied it, and the driver proceeded to remark:

"Well, I'm glad 'twas none of ye, for one of 'em 'dents is er two-dollar 'n' a half gold-piece, an' the comp'ny is gainer of two hundred an' forty-nine cents by that speculation."

"My stars an' garters!" exclaimed Dan, "that's jes' like all my financial 'vestments. I was a-tryin' ter beat the comp'ny out on 'er cent. Gin 't back ter me here yer cent," and Dan thrust both hands down into his pockets, while an' against lock spread all over his broad expanse of freckled face.

"Yer 'twente, mister feller. Git up, ole Jack," and he drove on.

Dan exclaimed:

"I anan, I grow fooler an' fooler every day, an' I'll sign er temporary pledge agin havin' any more money, cos I lose it so slick."

"Then don't try to cheat agin," said a benevolent-looking individual.

"I jes won't. I don't have no hand sense like a mule has, an' I'll jes sign over all I know ter my wife, an' join onto 'bankruptcy.'"—Free Press.

EQUAL TO THE SITUATION.

The average country girl will manage to keep up with the procession, even if it rips all the spokes out of a hind wheel. A young lady from Peewee is visiting her Cass Avenue cousins, and the other night they all sat out on the lawn entertaining a young man who yells "cash!" in a loud good store for a living. After scattering references to general topics the young man inquired, as he felt around in his pockets:

"Do you young ladies like cream caramels?"

"I should blush to murmur," said the elder, with a careless smile.

"I should chirp to twitter," added the younger sister, coyly uplifting the long silky lashes that shaded her exquisite eyes.

The Peewee girl was equal to the situation.

"Well, I should have to spit," said she, in a comprehensive manner, and then the conversation took a different turn.—Evening News.

GOV. LUKE BLACKBURN.

Gov. Blackburn, having been converted, joined the Episcopal Church at Louisville yesterday. This is the man who, during the war, advised the confederate government to send infected clothing to northern cities to spread contagious diseases. It may be all right, but such cases as these make an old-fashioned orthodox church member feel like exhibiting his jaw and taking his chances by himself in the future.—Chicago News.

The wickedest woman in England, Jane Johnson, aged 84, has been converted. She has been in Leeds prison 210 times, and nearly every time in other jails. She is now preaching in Hull.

Twenty thin pieces carpet, latest styles, colors and patterns, at Dr. Traver's drug store. They will be sold at bargain prices.

On the plantation each negro has a little patch of land, which is his to cultivate and sell the products, as long as he remains here. This gives the laborers a little interest in their work, promotes competition and zeal, and retains them on the plantation. It is negro nature to shift about from place to place. These laborers at Belle Grove are the genuine plantation negroes, having been born and reared here. They are a "happy-go-lucky" take-no thought-for-the-morrow" race. "Jeff" is a case. He is about 10 years of age, very black and very bright. His feet reflect the sun's rays, and are always seen before his head. His of five is to feed the chickens, turkeys, dogs and cats, brush soiled linen, black boots, pick buttonholes, run errands, and at dinner or breakfast to take a long palm leaf branch and slowly fan away the flies. "Mary" has just "taken religion." She says the minister "gives her prayers," and that saves her from "de debil." Here is a portion of her daily prayer: "Member the landlord of the plantation in a most peculiar manner. Hold him in the palm of thy right hand; make him such a man as he ought to be; rough-shed his feet with the pepper of divine grace; hang his tongue on the gossamer hinges. And now, Lor, when thou dost remember him and all round de world, 'member poor ungrateful us, and hear my unworthy groans." If space would allow, we might mention other appeals equally as forcible which dropped spontaneously from the mouths of "Christies chillin." Sunday we attended their meeting. Suffice it to say that such expressions as "Ise gettin' hot," "Hold me, Brudder Washington," "Sister Davis, hold me down," were many and emphatic, and accompanied by a lively clapping of hands and frantic gestures, which increased in tone and measure as they grew "hotter." During our sojourn at Belle Grove we saw nearly every characteristic of slave life, even to one of their most fashionable "break-downs." "Sway your lovely partner," "Hug her tight," "I used to when Ise a boy," "Promenade, take your time," "Get up dere, you gal," "Leave your fovy partner in de flo," etc., were the words which reached us as we stood looking on. It was a novel sight and one we shall not soon forget.—New Orleans Picayune.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at East Saginaw, July 11th, 1882.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Crawford County at Grayling on the 23d day of August, 1882, viz: Judson M. Francis of Crawford County, Mich., for the S. E. Q. of sec. 28, T. 35 N., R. 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:
Wm. Woodburn of Tere Cheney p. o. of Cheney p. o.; Seth Johnson of Cheney p. o.; Delos Holly of Tere Cheney p. o. CHAS. DOUGLASS, Register.

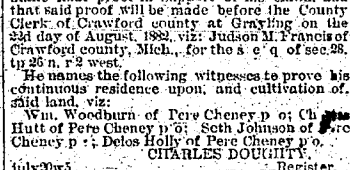
WRIGHT & DAVIS,
(WRIGHT'S LAKE)
Are now prepared to furnish all grades of

FLOORING,
SIDING,
CEILING,
BATTENS,
MOULDING.

And Lumber dressed one or two sides. Also rough, of any size and quality.

Correspondence Solicited.

French Clothing House!



J. P. LE ROUX & Co.

Wholesale and retail dealers in Men's, Youth's and Boys'

CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAIS, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

AGENTS FOR THE TRIUMPH PAT

ENT SHIRTS

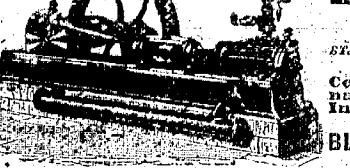
100 Water St., Bay City, Mich.

HAVE YOUR

JOB PRINTING

DONE AT THE

ALANCKE JOB OFFICE



JOHNSON & FIELD,
The Racine Farm & Warehouse Fanning Mills.

These celebrated Mills have long been used by the Farmers and most prominent Millers and Grain Dealers in the United States. They are now being produced for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn and seeds of every description. They do the work more perfectly and have greater capacity than any other machines.

They are strongly built of the very best material, highly finished and provided with superior Attachments, Slaves, and are made in three different sizes, one for farm use, and two for Warehouse, Elevator and Millers' use.

They are warranted to give satisfaction. Correspondence solicited and descriptive circulars and price list sent free on application to

JOHNSON & FIELD,
RACINE, WIS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
East Saginaw, Mich., July 1st, 1882.
Complaint having been entered against you by Henry A. Merrill, on a bill of foreclosure, made by you on the 11th day of September, 1879, upon the S. W. Q. of section 4, town 25 N. of range 1 West, you are hereby summoned to appear at this office, on the 23d day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why your said mortgage should not be cancelled.

The said Henry A. Merrill is hereby summoned to appear at the same time and place.

CHARLES DOUGLASS, Register.
F. J. BURTON, Receiver.

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SAW MILLS
STATIONARY AND PORTABLE—ALL SIZES.
Given Awards at the
Centennial Exhibition 1876, Cincinnati
Exposition 1878, only time exhibited,
International Cotton Exposition at
Atlanta 1880.
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO.,
CINCINNATI, O.

JOHNSON & FIELD,
The Racine Farm & Warehouse Fanning Mills.

These celebrated Mills have long been used by the Farmers and most prominent Millers and Grain Dealers in the United States. They are now being produced for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn and seeds of every description. They do the work more perfectly and have greater capacity than any other machines.

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SALLING, HANSON & COMPANY.

Grayling, Mich.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers

(and General Dealers in)

LUMBERMENS' SUPPLIES.

We keep constantly in stock a full line of Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES, DRY-GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, RUBBER-GOODS,

GLASSWARE, TINWARE, READY-

MADE CLOTHING, and GENTS

FURNISHING GOODS,

CROCKERY,

HARDWARE

[and]

STOVES,

OATS, FLOUR,

FEED, BEEF, PORK,

AND SMOKED MEATS,

Which we offer at the LOWEST market prices.

We invite Lumbermen, and the Public in general, to call and examine

our goods and prices.

Full Weight and Measure Always Guaranteed.

We also Manufacture and deal in

LL UU MM BB EE RR.

Bill Stuff a Specialty.

Particular attention

Paid to Orders.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

THE PARKER GUN.

Is in full blast and you can all be supplied with

Dressed Lumber,

Flooring and Siding

At as low prices as can be afforded

CUSTOM WORK

Promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Steam-dry kiln in connection.

Shipping orders promptly filled.

Show Rooms,

OF CHAMBERS ST. N. Y. PARKER BROS. MERIDEN

CONN.

The Philadelphia Journal of Commerce says: "At Melbourne they find an excellent opportunity of testing their power beside those of every exhibitor in the world, and they came off conquerors over every other maker. Their highest award comes to them from a country whose reputation for this class of goods has for many years been above all others."

They have been in the hands of shooters for the past sixteen years and stood the severest test, and have won more laurels than any other gun when brought in competition in the field or at the trap. At Condy Island last year at the New York State Convention, the PARKER won the Pierce Diamond Badge and the "Forest and Stream" Badge for the best average over nearly 200 competitors. Send for Catalogue.

Again Victorious at the late Exposition at

Melbourne, Australia.

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